

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PRESIDENT-DESIGNATE VIOLA GRANTS INTERVIEW

PY211702 Rosario Television Litoral Network in Spanish 0105 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Interview granted by the president-designate, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola (ret), to journalist (Eduardo Guraivichi), relayed by Formosa television channel 11--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] You have a son, a daughter and a nephew. They and all Argentine youths are looking to you as the future president of the Argentines and are wondering what to expect from their future president. I more or less know how you think. Do you still think the same way?

[Answer] You can rest assured that the youth will have a very important priority role in the current process. After the armed forces release the political proposal to the entire country, the people will be able to fully understand the important role of the youth, who will have an opportunity to participate in a real and effective way in the entire development of this process.

Of course, as you can see, I continue to maintain strictly the same beliefs. I believe that the youth can be given the opportunity to participate at the levels of their experience and knowledge, but in a way that makes a valuable contribution, a very important contribution for the development of the process of national reorganization--and not just for this process, but to prepare themselves for the time when democracy will prevail in the country so the youth will be able to assume the great responsibilities of being a part of this democracy--republican, representative, stable and with a deep sense of being Argentine.

[Question] I once heard you speak about the future of labor organizations. Of the organized labor movement. You said: [begin Viola recording] The organized labor movement will be normalized in time. The professional associations law is currently under study by the commands of each of the armed forces. As soon as this study is over, all the necessary mechanisms will be put into operation to normalize the labor movement because we believe that this sector, as the other sectors which make up the country, must actively participate in the entire process being carried out. [end recording]

[Answer] Of course, these remarks which I made in Rosario some time ago are still in force, but they are conditioned by logic to the evolution of the union law already released. Just as I said on that occasion, the union sector must be normalized at the appropriate time so it can participate jointly with the other sectors of the country in the process of national reorganization.

[Question] General, undoubtedly, as you said, this tool, which is the law, along with other laws will be fully enforced during your period. Of course, you will then have to determine when you will put the law into operation.

[Answer] Well, this is already in an active process--that is, the measures, the facts derived from the law have been put into operation and we can say that union normalization is now in progress. When this process will be completed is more difficult to predict at this time.

[Question] We know you as a man who likes dialogue. Does this way of expressing your concepts have anything to do with populism?

[Answer] I do not believe it is populism. Populism and elitism are deformations of the popular and the elite.

[Question] General, can you give us your definition of populism?

[Answer] Populism is very difficult to define. I compare populism with demagoguery. Anything demagogic is aimed at inconsistently praising various sectors and this becomes populism.

[Question] What about elitism?

[Answer] No one can say that all sectors, all countries, all the elements representative of a society do not need an elite. It is obvious that they must have a nucleus of leaders who become an elite. Elitism is the deformation in the creation of these elites.

[Question] After the sweetness, now comes the bitter part. You know that one of the Argentine people's permanent problems in the last few years, recently, is the economy. It affects the pocket of any worker up to the financial problems of Argentine businessmen. There is a need to know your opinion and the economic policies you will implement during your administration or from now on. Have you already implemented or requested that the current government implement some economic policies?

[Answer] None whatsoever. I would like to repeat that I have not done it in any form. On several occasions, persons close to me have already stated that there is no cogovernment, that is, General Videla is fully exercising his responsibilities and duties. There is nothing limiting his duties and I would do wrong if I tried to influence the government in any special way. Besides, we go on the basis that this is the government of the armed forces, that it, that both General Videla and I represent the thinking of the armed forces. Therefore we act accordingly.

[Question] At any rate, any housewife, your wife, undoubtedly, my wife, Argentine women, workers, the men in the fields want to know what is going to happen as of March with the Argentine economy, with their salaries, with the financial situation.

[Answer] I am basically going to repeat here what I am constantly saying to all who ask me about this matter. The basic concepts of the economic policies will not be changed in any way. They will be kept in their entirety. This is so, not because it represents the thinking of General Videla or my way of thinking but because, I am sure, it represents the thinking of the armed forces. Some adjustments, corrections, changes in implementation, which are part of changing situations at a certain time, will be carried out. This is the normal procedure of an economic team which has been working since 2 April 1976 and which, due to certain circumstances, had to make adjustments as a result of changing situations. The same thing will happen as of 29 March 1981.

[Question] General Viola, we heard Martinez de Hoz talk about the economic policies at noon today right here in Rosario. Inflation, foreign capital, national capital are such important problems that we want to know your opinion. Can we expect some kind of palliative to some of the things taking place?

[Answer] We will seek a way for reactivating, for stimulating, the productive apparatus, but we will implacably continue in what we can call the fight against inflation. In addition, we will exhaust every effort in trying to resolve those aspects of the state that undoubtedly contribute to the increase, or development, of an inflationary process, such as public expenditure, inefficiency and all the rest.

[Question] General Viola, your economy minister, your next economy minister, will he be a completely different person?

[Answer] Without doubt.

[Question] Will we be informed of his name at this time?

[Answer] No, no. If you do not know who he is, it is because I do not know who he is.
[Laughter]

[Question] But with the names of the governors, it is different, right? The governors, the change of governors in the provinces--and we are going to have civilian governors in some provinces--is it more feasible that we be informed about this?

[Answer] Yes, it is feasible that you will be informed and is also is feasible that I can undoubtedly say that as of 29 March there will be civilian participation with regard to governors. It will be a determined number and it may not be an exaggeratedly large number, but it will demonstrate that the armed forces are seeking a point of unity with the civilian sector regarding the whole and thus undertake to seek solutions to the problems that still exist within the process for national reorganization.

[Question] Well, this undoubtedly is really a declaration that you have made an expression that gives us a path which allows us to presuppose that concretely the civilian sector will participate in the new government, the government that you are going to head.

[Answer] Yes, without doubt. And in addition, the armed forces government announced a long time ago that there would be a series of stages, of which the first was the political dialogue and the second is participation. Without abandoning the dialogue we are starting in an organized and rational way, the participation--although there has always been civilian participation--will now be larger.

[Question] Notwithstanding your designation by the junta of commanders, the implementation of the guidelines for your government continued after this event. Has the implementation concluded?

[Answer] The guidelines were drafter, shall we say, a long time before I was named as the future president. Of course, I know the contents of the guidelines and I fully support them and they in no way limit the government functions that the president has to carry out, because in my case I am a participant.

[Question] The guidelines that have already been determined, do they allow you to have a clear idea regarding the role you are going to exercise, for example, in the education sector--such a fundamental problem?

[Answer] Yes, of course. And in addition, I will tell you that any obscure points are talked over with the members of the military junta in order to iron out ideas and thus really achieve a group effort that will allow us, not only during my tenure, to happily overcome the problems of the process of national reorganization as a whole.

[Question] Well, we undoubtedly have arrived at a point regarding the next question. I will try and follow this path so that in one way or another you can outline the guidelines of what will be the basic aspects of your government toward this large Argentine public. There is a useful civilian sector that desires to participate, that does not want to be politically frustrated again and, in addition, might be dissident, can be dissident, but not an opposition outside the law.

[Answer] I believe that disagreement is a part of democracy--logical, normal and honest disagreement. In other words, I am in no way afraid of disagreement. Normally, I always say that when one is criticized there are two alternatives. When criticism is unjust, illogical and irrational, then it is easy to refute it and put an end to it. And the other alternative is that the criticism is logical. Then it is appropriate that we accommodate our procedure to correct what is being criticized. Dissidents also will participate. The dissidents--I repeat and as you have said--the good dissidents. Let us forget about those who are subversive and corrupt, who do not interest us, not even as dissidents.

[Question] To talk about dissidents and civilians is practically to talk about politics. I invite you to talk to us about politics.

[Answer] Very well.

[Question] In addition to being the art of governing and of being, as Ortega said, something important in the art of negotiating, politics is a part of Argentine history and its people. Anyway General, I believe that there are quite a few generations. The intermediate Argentine generation is politically frustrated. Do you also believe this?

[Answer] Well, my remarks may cause a lot of discussion on the subject because some election results do not verify what I am going to say. I believe that our country is a country that has a very high level of political culture, and I say very high, in the other aspects that you have outlined--in other words, the frustration of a generation, or maybe of more than one generation--I believe that this has been the consequence of a political problem that has agitated our country for many years, and in some circumstances politics became something that was not wanted, something that there was no.... [journalist interrupts]

[Question] Something like a bad word?

[Answer] Yes we could say... [journalist interrupts]

[Question] But anyway, in other times, General, congress has given us important men.

[Answer] Yes, without a doubt, without a doubt, among the brilliant generations of politicians through the times, I would say every generation, we have Carlos Pellegrini, Julio Argentine Roca and Lisandro de la Torre, and many other figures between them, who highly dignified what we could call politics. To that, (Gurainvichi), we must return to that. We must really return so the Argentine nation can again feel politics as a passion--in other words, so it does not feel indifferent toward current politicians or politics. The young people must also be taught this, the fact that politics is the art in which sectorial interests combine and thus a mixture of adequate forces is obtained. One of our defects is that normally, or through the times, political parties identified themselves with certain sectors when the political parties should be representative of a part of each sector.

[Question] Well, you undoubtedly have saved me from asking a series of questions. I believe that the young people should interest themselves in this type of thing.

[Answer] Yes, without doubt. Any effort we make in this line will help us to achieve--and I again repeat--that republican, representative, modern and stable democracy, and I am very sure that every Argentine wishes to help. Regarding the addition of the word stable, which some people do not like, I have said it because we the military really want a stable democracy, a democracy that is not subject to the ups and downs of current events.

[Question] To end, General Viola, we want to point out that your appointment, once it was disclosed that you had been designated as next Argentine president, brought many hopes and created great expectations. We have even heard serious and formal criticism from abroad giving very favorable opinions on this designation. And of course, also here, within the country, people who are highly regarded by the Argentines have given their opinion, creating expectation and great hope regarding this election. For this first time you are before the country, and the Argentines watching you are doing so with the same expectation. General Viola, the Argentines are watching you through the cameras of channel 13 and practically all the official and private channels of the country. Regarding the expectations and hopes of the Argentines, General, tell the people about them.

[Answer] Yes, in the first place and basically referring to the expectations and hopes you have mentioned, I would like to say that they may rest assured that we will offer them our best efforts trying to satisfy not those expectations, but their hopes. I am completely convinced that the armed forces will not fail in this process. I am entirely optimistic that success will accompany us--not me, I repeat, but the armed forces--in the entire development of the process, because they are impregnated with clear concepts and have established clear objectives. This talk which I have had with you by no means constitutes a message to the country, as has been stated by some media, since this is not the appropriate time for it. This was only a chat so the country could have a change, in a sort of informal manner, to learn about my feelings and thoughts.

My message on the clear guidelines of the policy to be adopted will be issued later on. Whoever you are, I can tell you today to have faith, to rest assured that the armed forces will not deceive you, to get ready for work. Let us not think of new sacrifices. I only ask the nation for efforts and work, the word sacrifice has been too manhandled. With this I think I have given you an idea of my thoughts.

REPORTAGE ON GENERAL LABOR CONFEDERATION

Commission of 20 Rejection

PY220254 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1152 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Nov (NA)--The Commission of 20 has announced that the new CGT (General Labor Confederation) does not have its support and that the CGT is thus reduced to the Commission of 25, supported by a dissident group of the National Labor Commission (CNT).

The undecided position of the Commission of 20 was resolved last night. Until then, it had not made public either its rejection or support. At the end of the meeting held to discuss the matter, labor spokesmen said that the Commission of 20 is going "to continue struggling for labor unity" through the various groups without "sectarianism or exclusions."

Peronists' Support

PY220306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0318 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--Peronist groups have harshly criticized the National Labor Commission (CNT), saying that "by divisive and personal interests it is seeking to blemish" the newly formed General Labor Confederation (CGT) "forgetting that the CNT has chosen to walk the road of treason instead of the one which with struggle and sacrifice leads to the solution of the vast problems of the workers and the country."

In a document released today, the Peronist groups stated that they support "with all their energy the recently formed CGT" and asserted "our position of permanent support for the CGT; but at the same time, we will constantly watch its work and the activities of its leaders."

CGT Document to Pope

PY212203 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1312 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Nov (NA)--The greater Buenos Aires regional branches of the General Labor Confederation (CGT) and the national headquarters today submitted a document to the Argentine Episcopal Conference with a request to forward it to Pope John Paul II. In the document, they assert that there is in the country a "social situation which can be termed as very serious" with "thousands of dismissals, suspensions, daily closings of factories and an unbearable cost of living, despite fictitious official statistics."

The document addressed to the churchmen of the Argentine Episcopal Conference, who are holding a meeting in San Miguel, Buenos Aires Province, also reports the existing of "persecutions and retaliations against leaders" for "the sole crime of not relinquishing the defense of the legitimate rights of the workers."

The labor document addresses the "episcopal body which spiritually guides our Argentine and Christian people" and expresses on behalf of the CGT regional branches of all the country "our deep sentiment of peace that we wish for our country, for our children and for our Latin American brothers."

The labor leaders then state that "we are convinced that the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II prevented a war in 1978, and that now it is necessary to consolidate that timely peace by supporting the holy father in his wisdom so that he will be able to prevent that threat of war forever."

The document continues: "We Argentine workers, despite the difficult times we are experiencing, are united in prayer to support a just and lasting solution and the enlightenment of the Holy See in its diligent and final search."

The CGT regional branches assert before the episcopate that "the problems that we workers are enduring show a social situation which can be termed as very serious: thousands of dismissals, suspensions, daily closings of factories and an unbearable and increasing cost of living, despite fictitious official statistics."

The labor document adds that this situation is "aggravated by a constant and disloyal practice which is evidence through persecutions and retaliations against labor leaders who suffer dismissals, threats, intimidations and orders of arbitrary suspensions of union leaderships for the sole crime of not relinquishing the defense of the legitimate rights of the workers."

The union leaders say to the bishops: "Therefore, we trust that the wisdom displayed by His Holiness John Paul II will be fully interpreted so that the dispossessed and the unprotected, who are hungry and thirsty for justice, can find proper respect for their rights as human beings, created in the image and likeness of God."

They conclude by saying to the bishops that "we wish you to forward this document to His Holiness John Paul II, because it is based on the sentiments of millions of workers and their families, who support his mediation. May God enlighten his holiness in his search for a just peace for Argentines and Chileans."

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON POSSIBLE OAS CONDEMNATION

PY232255 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Nov 80 p 11

[Text] Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Omar Graffigna yesterday said, "Two or three years ago a condemnation from the OAS (Organization of American States) would have deeply worried us, but now, if one is issued, we're not going to lose any sleep over it and we will firmly adopt whatever attitude is necessary." "We are not ashamed of anything because the blood that was spilled, ours or that of the subversives, was the price we had to pay to live in peace and liberty," he told representatives from industry, business, the military, and diverse professionals in a special class on "Change in Argentina's Airpower" at the air war school yesterday.

BRIEFS

URUGUAYAN JUSTICE MINISTER--Uruguayan Justice Minister Fernando Bayardo Bengoa arrived here today for a 3-day official visit. Upon his arrival, he was received by his Argentine counterpart, Alberto Rodriguez Varela, and by Uruguayan Ambassador to Argentina Alberto Roca. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Nov 80 PY]

PRESIDENT TURBAY AYALA DEFENDS AMNESTY BILL

PA220234 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala defended the amnesty program today and said that his administration will not break the rules of Colombian morality by accepting kidnapping, [word indistinct] and murder.

Turbay Ayala spoke at the Military Club today and devoted his speech to the defense of the amnesty bill. He said they did not want to go down in history either as weaklings who had bowed to threats against our lives, or as arrogant and disdainful rulers.

M-19 THREATENS VIOLENCE UNLESS AMNESTY APPROVED

PA212345 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1718 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--The Colombian guerrilla group, 19 April Movement (M-19), which wants a general amnesty for guerrillas here, today threatened to liberate all political prisoners being held in Colombian jails.

The guerrilla movement suggested that this might occur if the legislature does not approve the amnesty bill proposed by legislators Simon Bessa Lopez and Dario Ortiz Vidales.

An underground communique, released to the media by Jaime Bateman Cayon, Carlos Toledo Plata and Ivan Marino Ospina, the members of the M-19 superior command, contends that if they are not allowed to run their presidential candidate legally, they will do so by the force of the unity of the organization and through armed fighting.

According to the guerrilla group, "the statement by the subcommittee, the president and the defense minister, that there will be amnesty when there is peace, contradicts the spirit of the proposal by legislators Bessa Lopez and Ortiz Vidales and it is no more than a ploy to discredit us in the eyes of the people or a mere pretext to leave our comrades in jail."

It says that they have been sufficiently clear about their intentions and that they insist on "accepting a general amnesty without humiliations which will open prospects for peace and democratic freedom in the country."

MILITARY SOURCE REVEALS TRUE GOALS OF M-19 MOVEMENT

PA230304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bogota, 22 Nov (AFP)--The objective of the leftist and nationalistic 19 April Movement [M-19] is to take power by force according to a high-ranking military source, cited by Emisoras Caracol Network today.

According to the report, the documents which fell into the hands of the army several months ago when it frustrated an M-19 summit meeting in the city of Tocaima demonstrate that its goals are very different from those which it has proclaimed.

Caracol said that those documents reveal serious matters which would have been implemented if the army had not acted with the greatest diligence.

According to the source cited by the Caracol Network, the M-19 is not a real danger to democracy and the institutions but it is, nevertheless, an organization which should not be taken lightly because its objectives demonstrate this.

In conclusion, the military spokesman said: "We now know what its goals and ideology are and the tactics which the M-19 has used to make the people believe that it is struggling for true patriotism. Its true purpose is to take power through arms and to impose its foreign doctrines."

SOVIET DELEGATION LEADER INTERVIEWED BY RADIO

PA212254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1447 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Nov (EFE)--Pavel Georgiyevich Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, told the Colombian Radio Network "RCN" today that the Soviet Union will take a "radical turn toward disarmament" in pursuit of the consolidation of world peace.

The Soviet leader, who is heading a delegation visiting Colombia, added that his country "is committed to contributing to world peace and it has vowed not to engage in manufacturing destructive weapons." He also noted that the Soviet Union will seek "peaceful cooperation with the United States."

"It has also suggested limiting the arms race," the Soviet official added. He was decorated on 21 November with the Congressional Order at the grade of "Grand Cross of the Colombian Parliament."

"My country is committed to working to achieve disarmament. Russia will take a radical turn toward disarmament," Gilashvili pointed out.

"It will give its full support to nations while respecting their independence," he added.

Concerning Colombia, he said that the Soviet Union promises to make their diplomatic relations closer and more fruitful, particularly in the economic area.

He said his country is interested in the efforts that President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's administration is making to attain national peace and international security.

JUDGES DEMAND PROTECTION, THREATEN TO RESIGN

PA212147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bogota, 21 Nov (AFP)--Colombian judges, who have become the target of the drug mafias' pistols, announced here today that unless the government guarantees their protection, they will resign from their posts.

The judges sent a letter of protest to Justice Minister Felio Andrade indicating that they are totally without protection and at the mercy of the drug traffickers and other criminals who operate in the country.

The judges have also requested permission to carry firearms in order to protect themselves. This request, however, was not approved and Minister Andrade has promised instead that their lives and workplaces will be protected.

The minister, nonetheless, has explained that "a policeman cannot be assigned to each judge" and he denounced the existence of a campaign of terror against the judges, 130 of whom have already resigned.

The Supreme Court of Justice, however, has not accepted their resignations in view of the difficulty involved in filling these posts, but it did publicly state for the record that the government is displaying what it termed an attitude of apathy toward the public administration.

The judges announced today that unless they are given protection, they are ready to abandon the courts.

ENVOY CHARGES U.S. COERCION; TUNA POLICY REJECTED

PA211735 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuador has formally charged that the United States is threatening, with coercive measures, those countries which defend their maritime territorial integrity, and it will ask the OAS Assembly to issue a pronouncement on the issue urging the United States to abstain from such actions.

Ambassador Raul Falconi Rodriguez, who heads the Ecuadorean delegation to the 10th OAS General Assembly, presented the charges:

[Begin recording] Once again, U.S. fishing vessels have been captured in Ecuadorean jurisdictional waters while fishing for tuna without having the permit required by Ecuadorean law for fishing within the 200-mile limit. As a reaction to this position of the Ecuadorean authorities--based on our law and rights--the U.S. State Department has announced the establishment of an embargo on tuna imports coming from Ecuador.

My delegation vigorously rejects such a position, which is an attempt to revive eras which we thought were already passed, which used to be the common norm for imposing the rule of the strongest.

My government cannot accept the implementation of principles which, are in conflict with the most basic elements of international law and which are flagrant violations of Article 19 of the OAS Charter, which specifically prohibits all forms of political or economic coercion against a state. We cannot agree to sanctions which are imposed with the purpose of forcing the Ecuadorean state to cease applying its laws in order to benefit the interests of foreign enterprises.

As a result of the capture of the fishing vessels, my government received a protest note from the U.S. Government, which irrefutably shows that the illegal activities of those ships have the political and financial support of the U.S. Government. Upon rejecting the announcement of the enforcement of coercive measures on the part of the U.S. Government, the Ecuadorean Government hereby declares:

The Ecuadorean Government does not accept that the United States abides by its own law, which is contrary to the principles of international law in order to apply sanctions against a country that is merely defending its natural resources and legally exercising its sovereignty. My delegation proposes for the consideration of the countries of the hemisphere a draft resolution that will establish our stand in the face of laws and coercive actions which are not compatible with international law and which contribute nothing to solidarity and friendly understanding among the peoples of the Americas.

Draft resolution:

The General Assembly, whereas:

The Ecuadorean delegation has presented the case which establishes that the U.S. Government has adopted coercive measures against Ecuador, by prohibiting the imports of tuna because Ecuador fined U.S. flag vessels which were caught fishing illegally in Ecuadorean waters;

Similar actions have also been taken by the same government concerning other Latin American countries for the same reasons, as is included in the report of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council to this General Assembly, document number 12-57;

Such actions are contrary to the provisions of Article 19 of the OAS Charter;

Be it resolved that:

The U.S. Government be urged, in observance of Article 19 of the OAS Charter, to abstain from carrying out such actions and to modify the pertinent legal dispositions, according to the principles of the organization. [end recording]

The draft resolution presented by Ecuador through its Ambassador Raul Falconi Rodriguez to the hemispheric meeting will be discussed in future meetings of the assembly, and it is believed it will be favorably received.

Legislature Rejects U.S. Tuna Policy

PA212005 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Official resolution issued by the Ecuadorean legislature on 21 November 1980 read by Vicente Vanegas Lopez, secretary of the National Chamber of Representatives--live]

[Text] The plenum of the legislative committees considering that:

Ecuador, in exercise of its sovereignty and in defense of its marine resources, proclaimed the extension of its territorial waters to 200 miles without violating any international laws or acting contrary to the principles of peaceful coexistence;

The international community has recognized the inalienable rights that all the nations have to defend their renewable and nonrenewable natural resources;

The government of the United States has announced a prohibition against imports of Ecuadorean tuna, contrary to the basic principles of international law which prohibits and condemns the application of coercive measures by any state to exert economic pressures on another state.

In exercise of the powers vested in it, the National Chamber of Representatives resolves:

Article 1. To reiterate the firm defense of the rights of Ecuador within its 200-mile territorial waters over which the country has indisputable sovereignty;

Article 2. To reject the announced attitude of the U.S. Government which adversely affects the normal diplomatic and trade relations between the two countries;

Article 3. To condemn the practices of economic and political coercion by any state and to praise the unity demonstrated by all Ecuadoreans in the face of actions such as these.

ARMY MOVES AGAINST TERRORIST OUTBREAKS IN SOUTH

PY212025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0845 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Nov (TELAM)--Gen Luis Arbulo Ibanez, commanding general of the 3d Military Region, has stated that the Peruvian Army is carrying out some operations to control terrorist outbreaks in the southern part of the country. General Arbulo admitted to the press that he personally is leading the military operations to eradicate terrorism in this part of the country and to return tranquility to the people.

The military officer inspected the damage caused by the strong dynamite explosion which demolished a high-voltage tower and left the industrial park and an important sector of the city of Arequipa without electricity.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry has indicated that these terrorist acts are perpetrated by small groups with limited popular backing, although approximately 300 subversive attacks have taken place this year.

Experts believe that the supply of electricity to Arequipa, the second most important city in the country, will be normal again by tomorrow.

PRESIDENT BELAUNDE TERRY SUPPORTS IMF POLICY

PY201143 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--President Fernando Belaunde charged today that a statement made by the Peruvian Exporters Association (ADEX) regarding the International Monetary Fund's policy toward this country is totally unfounded. ADEX, one of the country's institutions, asserted this morning that the IMF is attacking the Peruvian economy since it has sent a mission to Lima to propose an economic program similar to the one in force in Argentina and Chile.

President Belaunde stated that the economic and financial measures being adopted are to safeguard the national interests, and the IMF viewpoints are respectable when they coincide with such interests. The president asserted that some measures, some checks or some control may have caused some alarm, but those who comply with the law have nothing to fear.

The president of the Central Bank, Richard Webb, announced at noon today the imminent arrival of an (IMF) official who will discuss a 1981-83 standby agreement with Peruvian authorities. Such an agreement, a \$600 million line of credit, will replace the one Peru has contracted with the IMF but which will expire in December.

BRIEFS

NEW TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AMBASSADOR--Lima, 18 Nov (AFP)--Annette Auguste, the new Trinidad and Tobago ambassador to Peru, today presented her credentials to President Fernando Belaunde. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0227 GMT 19 Nov 80 PY]

FISHING PROHIBITION LIFTED--Lima, 11 Nov [LATIN] Peruvian Fishing Minister Rene Deustua lifted the 6-month fishing prohibition in an attempt to recover Peru's leadership in the production of fishmeal. It is expected that catches will amount to 3.2 million tons by the end of the year. A spokesman of the state-owned enterprise PESCAPERU [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency] stated that to date Peru has produced 230,000 tons of fishmeal. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2028 GMT 11 Nov 80 PY]

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS--Lima, 23 Nov (TELAM-ANSA)--The municipal elections for mayors and councilmen in 153 provinces and 1,681 counties ended this afternoon amid absolute tranquility. [Text] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2221 GMT 23 Nov 80 PY]

EL SALVADOR

JUNTA'S MAJANO ADMITS FMLN CONTROLS FOUR DEPARTMENTS

PA220318 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Christian Democratic leader and member of the governing junta of El Salvador, in a conference with foreign newsmen, admitted that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] controls at least four departments in the interior of the country.

PRENSA LATINA reports from San Jose quote Morales Ehrlich as having said the guerrillas control Chalatenango, San Vicente, a part of Cuzcatlan and Zacatecoluca. He indicated that he was trying to be as frank as possible.

The politician added that the crisis being experienced in that country will have to be resolved in a couple of months, because the leftwing is very weak and is giving its all.

Contrary to the statements made by Morales Ehrlich, the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY has commented that the Salvadoran revolutionary forces appear to be stronger every day, particularly militarily.

The Christian Democratic leader devoted a large part of the news conference to attacking the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the legal aid section of the archbishopric, the communications media of the Catholic Church of San Salvador and the foreign press and its correspondents in the Central American nation, accusing the press of distorting the facts about the country's situation.

Asked about the reports repeated every Sunday by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of San Salvador, regarding the thousands of assassinations committed by the repressive forces, Morales Ehrlich said that the information received by the Catholic leader is provided by Marxist Christian groups.

FMLN SAYS D'AUBUISSON TO LEAD COUP D'ETAT

PA220332 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Dispatches from the Central American agency, API, indicate that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reiterated in a report it circulated in San Salvador that the fascist sectors of the armed forces and oligarchy are preparing to stage a coup d'etat to be led by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson.

API adds that in this regard, the FMLN has denied that its units were responsible for the assassination of Col Alfredo Choto, who was burned to death along with his wife and two children.

The FMLN report states that other important military officers live a short distance from Choto's home, yet none of their guards intervened to help Choto, even though he resisted the attack for 1 hour.

GUERRILLA OCCUPY SEVERAL TOWNS, INSTRUCT PEOPLE

PA230204 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Nov (AFP)--Last night guerrilla groups occupied the city of Suchitoto, 50 km north of San Salvador, and carried out armed propaganda activities before leaving, it was reported here by sources close to the opposition Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]. However, this information has not been confirmed by official circles, who have said that the guerrillas failed in their attempts to occupy the city.

Nevertheless, the FMLN said that approximately 200 guerrillas, armed with automatic and other weapons, entered Suchitoto Friday afternoon, distributed propaganda and held rallies to instruct the people in manufacturing bombs and in communications. The report added that the guerrillas left the city several hours later, clashing with army forces during their withdrawal. There are no reports of casualties.

This guerrilla action appears to have been part of a number of armed activities carried out in towns north of the capital. According to a news agency connected with the Salvadoran left, the towns of San Jose Guayabal, 30 km from here, Las Vueltas, 10 km further north, and the small town of Tejutla, of only 500 inhabitants 20 km northwest of Las Vueltas were also occupied briefly.

The purpose of the guerrilla action appears to be armed propaganda since in each place they called on the people to join the guerrillas and instructed them in the manufacture and handling of bombs and arms. The FMLN also denounced the presence of at least three U.S. military instructors among the troops that arrived to fight the insurgents in Suchitoto. In this case these troops also had the support of helicopter gunships, according to the same communique.

This information also has not been confirmed by military sources, but they normally do not supply details of counterinsurgency activities.

FARN MEMBER ARRESTED, CHARGED IN CHOTO CASE

PA230159 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1746 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The national police have presented Jose Riquelmi Mendez to the press. He is accused of taking part in the death of Col Carlos Alfredo Choto and the burning of Choto's home. Riquelmi Mendez has admitted all the charges made against him and also to being a member of the Armed Forces of National Resistance. Riquelmi Mendez was arrested at the hospital where he went to be treated for burns he received from the fire in Choto's house.

PETROLEUM PURCHASING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MEXICO

PA230308 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 3, 54

[Excerpt] Mexico will sell our country 7,000 barrels of petroleum a day, according to an agreement signed in Mexico City by Mexican Petroleum [Pemex] and Salvadoran Economy Minister Guillermo Diaz Salazar.

This amount represents 50 percent of our domestic consumption. The other half will be supplied by Venezuela.

The contract falls within the San Jose agreement signed by Mexico, Venezuela and the Central American countries and establishes the sale of petroleum to these countries at the going market prices at the time of the sale.

The contract signed yesterday in Mexico City by Pemex and the Salvadoran economy minister will come into effect on the first day of the coming year.

GUATEMALA

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS SUBVERSION 'UNDER CONTROL'

PA220257 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1454 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The Guatemalan defense minister, Gen Angel Anibal Guevara Rodriguez, said that the Guatemalan Army will purchase weapons from any market and will not accept conditional assistance.

The army needs weapons and if some markets are closed to us, we shall find the weapons we need to establish law and order in Guatemala and for our development. The defense minister spoke to newsmen during the inauguration of the army plaza remodeling project.

He was asked about alleged support for the Central American countries by U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan and especially about military aid to Guatemala. The minister said that he had no official information in this regard. He said: We will accept any aid that is without conditions. We will reject any attempt to interfere in our domestic affairs.

He also said that Guatemala is fighting subversion and that it has been fully proven that the army needs more weapons. The army has an important role to play, protecting national sovereignty and keeping the peace.

The guerrillas use [words indistinct] tactics against security forces. However, their operations, although limited, could expand if the army does not control them effectively.

Regarding weapons, if a market is closed to us, that is to say, if they refuse to sell us weapons, we shall find other markets.

The defense minister said that subversion has not been eliminated but that it is being kept under control. Newsmen asked him about guerrilla operations in western Guatemala and along the southern coast. He said that guerrillas have been operating in some parts of the country, especially in small towns without garrisons. However, the guerrillas flee to the mountains when security forces approach.

He said that the army works closely with the police and other government security organizations in controlling the guerrillas. The army is fulfilling its constitutional responsibilities, keeping law and order and safeguarding national sovereignty. We can say that subversion has not been eliminated but is kept under control.

General Guevara Rodriguez also said that the army is aware that guerrillas receive aid from abroad and this has allowed them to remain relatively active. Efforts are being made to capture them and arraign them before the courts, he said.

The people can rest assured that the army will control subversion, which is at the service of foreign interests, and that the present regime will not allow subversion to accomplish its goals.

DEATH TOLL MOUNTS AS POLITICAL VIOLENCE INTENSIFIES

PA211926 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Violence has intensified in Guatemala this week. Since Monday, 52 people have been killed in the capital and in the countryside. Sixteen deaths occurred on Monday. Three deaths were reported on Tuesday. It was reported yesterday that 13 people were shot to death and the situation has gotten worse. Twenty people have been killed today; most of them were machinegunned. Almost all of these incidents are part of the political violence, although some appear to be just innocent victims.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SAID TO CONFIRM REPORTED TAKEOVER PLOT

PA221424 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] An AFP report from Tegucigalpa says Rafael Pastor Zelaya, vice president of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] and president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has confirmed that the existence of a coup plot has been corroborated by President Policarpo Paz Garcia himself.

The business leader said army officers discontented with the present regime are planning a military-civilian junta, allegedly to be made up of Colonels Mario Maldonado and Mario Leonel Foneseca, with the aid of Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the National Constituent Assembly and leader of the Liberal Party, and Mario Rivera Lopez of the National Party.

The plot has been ripening with events that have been occurring in some Central American countries, Pastor Zelaya added. Its purpose is to bring center-leftist social change to the country.

After reiterating that the report was confirmed by the president, Pastor Zelaya said the private sector is prepared to support Paz Garcia vigorously in the struggle to counter any attempt to overthrow him.

Reactions to the charge: According to ACAN-EFE, Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Constituent Assembly, said the charges implicating him in a coup are slanderous and are the product of delirious minds. The Liberal politician said those making this charge are probably the same ones who are seeking to undermine the foundations of the provisional government.

For his part, Ubodoro Arriaga, chairman of the national electoral tribunal, also discounted reports of a coup, saying the persons who were circulating them are pursuing their own economic interests and are seeking to continue enjoying illegal sinecures and benefits.

Meanwhile, Alfredo Landaverde, spokesman for the Honduran Christian Democratic party, emphasized that the report of the coup plan was provided by the president of the republic himself. In this regard, he added that Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia knows a coup is being plotted against him and, taking into account the political influence of businessman Rafael Pastor Zelaya, he chose him to reveal the plan.

COHEP LEADER DECRIES COUNTRY'S POOR LEADERSHIP

PA220139 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1825 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Executive power in Honduras is nonexistent. It is disappearing and is only symbolic, in view of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's lack of authority and decisionmaking power, which results from the great differences that exist between the president and his council of ministers and his failure to gain the cooperation of the legislative branch and the political parties that are represented in the Constituent Assembly.

This is not our opinion. It was stated by General Paz Garcia himself to the committee of the Honduran Private Enterprise Council [COHEP] that visited him on Tuesday at the government palace, according to statements made yesterday during a news conference by Edgardo Dumas Rodriguez, a lawyer and member of the board of directors of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Dumas Rodriguez made these statements prior to the opening of an emergency meeting of COHEP members and directors in San Pedro Sula to choose the date on which a special general assembly of the organization's 800 members will be held. The assembly will determine the date and manner of execution of the nationwide strike announced by the private sector as a form of protest over the lack of law and order for which the Honduran Government is solely responsible, Dumas Rodriguez said.

According to Dumas Rodriguez, the businessmen's strike will have a serious negative impact on the nation's economy, since some 800 companies, which employ over 45,000 persons, will be paralyzed. Dumas Rodriguez defended Rafael Pastor Zelaya, president of the Cortes Chamber of Commerce and Industry, against attacks launched against him yesterday for releasing information regarding a coup d'etat that was being plotted by three persons named Mario, purportedly to establish a civilian-military government junta. In my opinion, this is nothing new, he said, because as Don Rafa [Pastor Zelaya] said that it was a well-known secret being circulated in Tegucigalpa. Dumas Rodriguez described Pastor Zelaya as a dynamic, hardworking man and a good leader and said it is not true that he is suffering from arteriosclerosis, as one of his detractors said yesterday.

What is really important is the statement by the provisional president of the republic to the effect that he is facing administrative problems; in other words, that he is having problems with his closest aides, the ministers. They are not giving the cooperation, help and assistance that he needs and instead of reporting directly to him as provisional president, these men report instead to the chiefs of their respective political parties.

He said this is a real cause for concern, because the president of the republic is not exercising the leadership and the executive responsibilities that are his duty to maintain order, enforce the law and preserve domestic peace in this country.

FINANCE MINISTER ADMITS COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA220412 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Nov (AFP)--Honduran Economy and Public Credit Minister Valentin Mendoza admitted here today that "the country currently is experiencing a very difficult economic situation."

This is the only statement made by the director of Honduran finances after 3 weeks of continued pressure by the press interested in learning about the acute economic situation revealed by various sectors in recent days.

The finance minister left the government palace hurriedly, disregarding a call by one of the president's aides asking the minister to go to the president's office. He said curtly, "I have nothing to say to the president."

Meanwhile, the Honduran Private Enterprise Council announced today that it had asked the president of the republic to meet with them so they could express their concern over recent national events and the nation's economic crisis.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT DENIES SANDINIST LANDING IN EL SALVADOR

PA211244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The governing junta of national reconstruction this afternoon issued a communique denying false reports released by the ACAN-EFE news agency about the alleged landing of 200 Sandinist fighters in El Salvador to fight alongside the guerrillas in that country. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 46: The Government of National Reconstruction emphatically denies the irresponsible reports from El Salvador, transmitted by U.S. news agencies, which mention our country as the starting point of 200 guerrillas who invaded that country.

The information is part of the senseless campaign of falsehoods underway against our revolutionary process by somber and backward forces both inside and outside Nicaragua designed to create a pretext to justify a climate of aggression.

These lies, repeated insistently, are part of the conspiracy being plotted against our free Nicaragua and which the Government of National Reconstruction has repeatedly denounced.

Managua, 20 November 1980, year of the literacy campaign.

Office of Press and Information of the governing junta of national reconstruction.

CERNA PRESENTS ALLEGED COUPISTS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

PA230333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Nov 80

[News conference held at the Interior Ministry in Managua to present the persons implicated in a plot against the National Reconstruction Government, with the participation of Guerrilla Commander Lenin Cerna, director general of state security--live]

[Excerpts] [Cerna] At state security [headquarters] Bernardino Larios said, at the time of his arrest, that Jorge Salazar had cooperated economically with his counterrevolutionary organization which all of you knew by the name of Democratic Armed Forces, the FAD. This prompted the general directorate of security to begin to investigate the activities of Salazar, and it discovered evidence that he was engaged in counterrevolutionary activities and had created an organization which included among its members Dora Maria Lau, Gabriel Lacayo Benard, Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, Mario Hannon, Leonardo Somarriba Gonzalez, and Nestor Moncada Lau. Moncada Lau is related to the first person I mentioned, Dora Maria Lau.

This citizen [presumably referring to Salazar] held meetings in safe houses of the Revolutionary Junta [Junta Revolucionaria] organization. During these meetings they discussed the need to infiltrate the armed forces, and consequently, Jorge Salazar charged Nestor Moncada, who is under arrest, with the task of recruiting members of the armed forces.

This organization, which was to have been formed within the armed forces, would be called the Sandinist Democratic Army [Ejercito Democratico Sandinista]. This was to have been its names, and its acronym EDS. It would be used to help carry out a coup d'etat which was being planned and which included the murder of the members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, National Directorate and the members of the government junta.

Members of the business sector, who were arrested and are still under arrest, contributed large sums of money, more than 500,000 cordobas, which were being collected to purchase arms and military equipment and to cover the cost of the counterrevolutionary activities.

Additionally, using several different means they began acquiring war weapons, which they stored for use in the activities they would carry out later. These activities were part of a general plan which would include an invasion from abroad by former Somoza guards. For this invasion, Jorge Salazar held meetings on different occasions and in different places with the well-known genocidals Justiniano Perez, righthand man of the so-called El Chiquin [Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero], former Colonel Guillermo Mendieta, Carlos Rodriguez of the (?FAD), and Ismael Villalobos, another famous colonel who is well known in Nicaragua. They agreed to create a bloc of all the counterrevolutionaries, both those at home and abroad, to seize power and install a provisional government junta formed by members of the business sector and the genocidal national guard.

This plan would be supported by a vast propaganda campaign to discredit our revolution at home and abroad, and would be aimed at destabilizing the revolution by creating political problems. To achieve the latter, they would use the country's reactionary sectors and would make it seem as if all these plans of the former guardsmen were being supported morally and materially by governments of the area.

Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, one of those under arrest, said that in June 1980 Dora Maria Lau called him and asked him to stop by her home, which he did later on. During this visit, Dora Maria explained [words indistinct] to overthrow the current Nicaraguan Government.

Then, one day in July, he attended a meeting at Dora Maria's home in which Jorge Salazar, Dora Maria, Alejandro Salazar and the man known as Chema participated. At this meeting, Jorge Salazar and Alejandro Salazar were in charge of the political aspect, while (?Chema) and his companion were entrusted with the military aspect.

They then met again at a safe house, Jorge, Chema and he, [Alejandro Salazar] and here they discussed the arms and the places where they would be brought into the country. [Words indistinct] if it were by land, and if it were by sea, it would be [words indistinct].

The persons in charge of getting the arms abroad for the movement were Jorge Salazar and Leonardo Somarriba, also known as Gallo Somarriba.

[Words indistinct] went to the United States, Alejandro Salazar Elizondo has confessed, where he met with U.S. citizen Gary (?Galver). He asked him for \$100,000 to help finance the coup, but Galver--according to Salazar Elizondo--told him that he did not finance that type of actions.

In the coupist movement were Jorge Salazar Arguello, Mario Hannon Talavera, Leonardo Somarriba Gonzalez, Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo, Gabriel Lacayo Benard, Salazar Elizondo, who is making this statement, and Chema.

[He said] that Jorge Salazar gave the movement 50,000 or 60,000 cordobas, which were used: 1) to purchase vehicles to be used by the members of the movement and 2) to acquire a safe house. He, Salazar Elizondo, contributed 100,000 cordobas.

He said that the plans of the coupists were to inflict a coup d'etat on the Sandinist government toward the end of October 1980, but because of a lack of arms they postponed the coup until early November and finally, for whenever the arms arrived here.

[He said] that the national directorate of the movement was composed of Jorge Salazar, Dora Maria Lau and himself [Alejandro Salazar] and that at the time of the coup d'etat he and the members of the movement entrusted with the military tasks would have the mission of apprehending and jailing the members of the FSLN National Directorate, and that any who resisted arrest would be killed.

[He said] that in one of his visits to the United States he got in touch with (Ronnie Romer), a well-known Somoquist, to ask him for arms. [Words indistinct] through the former guards, and he gave this information to Jorge Salazar.

Mario Hannon Talavera said that he is opposed to the National Reconstruction Government junta and to the FSLN because they are wiping him out economically, citing the rice harvest as an example. He is one of the country's foremost producers of rice.

Leonardo Ramon Somarriba Gonzalez. Somarriba Gonzalez is vice president of the Chamber of Industries and manager of the chain of Metrocentro stores. He said that approximately 2 months ago, Jorge Salazar told him in an office of the Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural-Livestock Producers [UPANIC] that the movement existed and that it had gotten in touch with him Jorge, to invite him to form a political-military movement to take over the government.

A month after that Jorge Salazar telephoned him and told him that he wanted him, Leonardo, to accompany him to a meeting of the movement, to which he agreed. The meeting was held in the home of Dora Maria Lau de Lacayo and a person named Chema, and they spoke mainly of forming a bloc between the movement and persons abroad. They also spoke of the need for money to finance the movement and how convenient it would be to make contacts in El Salvador to see if aid could be obtained there for the movement against the revolution. Therefore, it was proposed that he, Leonardo, go to El Salvador because he was acquainted with ranking members of the Salvadoran Government.

He and Jorge traveled to El Salvador, and on their return to Nicaragua they met in the home of Dora Maria Lau to inform the group of the results of the trip. He later made a trip to the United States where he was to meet with Jorge Salazar, who would first go to Costa Rica to meet with former Colonel Mendieta and from there would fly to Miami.

While in Miami, Jorge told him that he had to speak to former Col Enrique Bermudez and that he had already established contact with him through former Col Guillermo Mendieta. Later on, Jorge told him that he had already talked with former Colonel Bermudez and that he told him that a movement had been formed at home.

From the United States they went to Venezuela and from there to other South American countries. From Venezuela they returned to the United States, and from there Jorge returned to Nicaragua and he went on to El Salvador.

Upon his return to Nicaragua they met with the group [words indistinct]. At this meeting, Jorge Salazar said that during his visit to Costa Rica he spoke with former Colonel Mendieta and with Justiniano Perez, another henchman [words indistinct] who is well known in our country as well as in Costa Rica and Honduras, and told them that there was an internal movement in Nicaragua and inquired about the situation of the former guardsmen and if they would support the movement.

Afterwards he, Leonardo, traveled to Honduras and on his return to Nicaragua met with Jorge Salazar, who he found at the UPANIC, and told him of the results of his trip to Honduras.

He said that among the movement's plans was the formation of a five-man government junta which would include one military man and four civilians, among them Jorge Salazar.

[Words indistinct] there is a direct relationship between Jorge Salazar, Alejandro Salazar, Leonardo Somarriba--one of them the vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, another the vice president of the Chamber of Industries, and the third the president of the Union of Coffee Producers of Nicaragua [words indistinct]. This indicates that they are linked directly with the former guardsmen in Costa Rica, and (?through them) made arrangements for later contacts in Miami with individuals such as Col Enrique Bermudez, the head of the movement known as [words indistinct].

[Question] How have the authorities treated you from the moment you were arrested until now? Have you been beaten up or tortured?

[Lau] First of all, I wish to pray to the Lord because I am profoundly Christian. During these difficult moments, my spiritual side has (?allowed me to remain serene). I would like to tell the world that the Nicaraguan revolution is a [word indistinct]. If I am here along with my husband and all the others who are implicated, it is so that the commanders in the leadership will realize that Nicaraguans want a better life and so there will be more understanding, more unity and more love.

I was arrested on Monday, 17 November, while at home. I am very grateful to Commander Tomas Borge, because his generosity toward me has been unlimited. On 19 November he invited me to his office for lunch. I had lunch with him and we had a long talk.

Security Commander Lenin Cerna has visited me in my cell. He has been very gentlemanly and very generous, just like Companero Perdomo. (?I am sorry but, he is a revolutionary).

[Question] Avelino Gonzalez, of Radio Noticias [word indistinct] newscast. What type of government were you planning to establish in Nicaragua once you staged the coup you had plotted? Do you have a platform that you intended to implement?

[Somarriba] In very general terms: (?our platform called) for a situation of democratization, definitely a continuation of the revolution, which we have always regarded as irreversible [words indistinct], a clearer (?organization) of the public administration, which we felt was indispensable for the progress of the country and the search for ways to provide incentives for production. Basically, these are [words indistinct].

[Question] [words indistinct] What was the ideological basis of the movement that you were planning to foment against the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN? I ask this because an ideological diversion campaign has been seen in our country, for instance, in the ideas that totalitarianism is trying to [word indistinct], and it is possible that these ideas may have made an impression on the conscience of the Nicaraguan people.

[Somarriba] I would say that we are basically talking about a progressive democratization process [words indistinct]. It was always felt that no particular sector [words indistinct] but, as I said earlier, the revolution had to continue, perhaps with some modifications.

[Question] Mr Somarriba, what was your specific role within this counterrevolutionary organization? I would also like you to tell us [words indistinct] in the attitudes of the Nicaraguan people [words indistinct].

[Somarriba] The basic role assigned to me was that of making certain contacts [words indistinct]. I might add that none of these actions was successful.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I would be good if you would explain to us (?about your degree of participation).

[Lacayo] In late August, my wife told me and I expressed profound opposition to this [antecedent unclear] because I had a lot of political experience in the days of Anastasio Somoza. At the time of his death and in the days of the [words indistinct] movement, I was imprisoned [words indistinct] in Managua and in the aviation, where I was intensely tortured. For this reason I have never [words indistinct] involvement in politics. Insistence, however, makes one fall and, (?as the saying goes), when one is in love, a woman can pull harder than a team of oxen. [laughter]

Some of the (?traps, as you have termed them), were that in mid-September I was asked whether I would allow my house to be used. I did not want to but, as I said earlier, I gave in and I had to say yes to [words indistinct].

My participation in all this was simply that of a host in my house. I would receive those who arrived and would serve them when they wanted refreshments, or a glass of water [words indistinct] and I would take them to a room where they could talk. I would leave them there and would go to my room to read or watch television, or I would leave my house to go to the movies or some other place. In short, I did not participate in the discussions.

[Question] (Charlie Ross), of New York's THE GUARDIAN. How had the revolution affected you either personally or economically in connection with your enterprise. Could there be... [Lacayo interrupts him]

[Lacayo] (?One moment, please). Could you repeat your question?

[Question] How has the Sandinist revolution affected you?

[Answer] It has not affected me. In truth, I was a Sandinist and I participated, collaborating a great deal with the Sandinists. It might be said that during the 19 July revolution my house served as a Sandinist headquarters where I provided lodging to a lot of people. In other words, I feel like a Sandinist. During the war, I gave lodging to many Sandinist youngsters in my house. Many of them have held important posts in the national government, in the Foreign Ministry and other high-ranking positions. Many of those now in the government know about my past actions, about how I collaborated with them. They include government members Sergio Ramirez, Father d'Escoto, the justice minister, the finance minister and a lot of other people who I do not need to mention because it would only tire you. However, they know that I did collaborate with them because I liked their ideas. On many occasions I visited them with my wife while they were at the (?Mexican Embassy in La Florida). My wife also participated in this collaboration; she too shared in those Sandinist ideas.

[Cerna] We now ask for silence so we can explain some of the documents connected with this activity, which was detected by the state's security agencies.

First, we want to show you this document in order to point out the connection with the counterrevolutionary activities organized in our country by the organization known as the democratic Armed Forces (FAD), whose top leaders include Carlos Garcia, with whom you are already familiar; Alonso Montalvan and Roger Miranda. This began early this year and culminated with (?its destruction) in May.

Then there is the direct connection with the other elements that the state's security agencies have been detected--as is the case with Bernardino Larios, [words indistinct] and Lt Francisco Martinez. [Words indistinct] also formed part of the first counterrevolutionary [word indistinct] organized by Garcia and maintained contacts with a number of private sector elements. As you may recall, Bernardino Larios and Garcia even mentioned several private sector elements. In their depositions, these prisoners mentioned Jorge Salazar, [words indistinct]. The names of these people, mentioned by these who have been arrested because of their directly counterrevolutionary and conspiratorial activities, continue coming up in connection with the capture of Hugo Morales and Oscar Larios, who at this point has sought asylum somewhere. These elements again mentioned several names already mentioned in the first part of this conspiracy, which began early this year, the first part of which ended in September.

Later on, one of the names mentioned here at the beginning of this news conference, that of Jorge Salazar, became of interest to the state's security people because of the constant mention of his name in connection with seriously conspiratorial activities. We later see him connected with Alejandro Salazar, Mario Somarriba and (Mario Malone).

These elements make up the group that we are now (?looking at). The members of this group are Dora Maria Lau, Darío Lacayo, Nestor Moncada, [words indistinct] and other elements.

Carlos Garcia, Alonso Montalvan, Roger Miranda, Bernardino Larios and [words indistinct]--the latter, directly related with the Bluefields case, as we said here on a previous occasion--contacted a number of reactionary elements in the countries in the area. They contacted both reactionary elements and reactionary sector in the area. By coincidence, these elements are members of well-known parties in our country. They also belong to similarly well-known business organizations in our country.

What we wanted to show you here is that there is continuous evidence of the conspiracy that existed against our revolutionary state as early as the beginning of this year, as well as the relations between the various reactionary elements and sectors, (?such as the reactionary 11 November Movement). There is now a Mr Chamorro who (?has sought asylum) in Costa Rica and there are other guardsmen such as Justiniano Perez, Guillermo Mendieta, Enrique Bernudez, and Ismael Villalobos, who are responsible for the harassment, the attacks on and the assassinations of our border troops and of our peasants in border areas.

These people planned to set up a domestic network to coordinate activities carried out in the north with other domestic actions, including the physical and organizational elimination of the government and National Directorate.

This other document, which we consider very valuable, is written in the hand of and is notes by Jorge Salazar. As you may observe, they set up a government junta with an acronym we know about, a national directorate which had a political mechanism, a legal mechanism, a propaganda apparatus and even a secretariat.

In this junta--as it says JS here, he included himself in the government junta as mentioned in the prisoners' statements--there appears JC, and this is Julio Cutierrez, who for a long time was military attache of Somoza's genocidal government in Washington. Other names also appear: IR, Ismael Reyes; Alfonso Callejas. This is the junta they wanted.

In their statements, some of the prisoners stated that some of these members, the men who appear here, did not know about their participation. But as you can see, there was a comprehensive plan, which included changes in the ministries. For example, they spoke of changing the Agrarian Reform Institute, or the [word indistinct], to set it up as a research organization, this is what they said, or as an advisory organization or as an organization responsible for areas that are the property of the people.

They also had plans for the health sector and the Ministry of Industries and Commerce.

Here, MI, Ministry of Interior, which clearly says police and this was its national (?leadership), was security.

We attach great value to his because of the very fact that it is written in the hand of Mr Salazar who, as the prisoners pointed out, was involved in [words indistinct] activities.

This map, found in the possession of the prisoners, speaks for itself as to how they planned to bring in weapons. They even point to an alternative here, to which one of our leaders made reference, that if the arms came by sea, they would bring them ashore in a sector of (Jicilio), at a place near a beach known as El Manzano. This was the alternative if the arms arrived by sea.

Here, they offered another alternative, which we are still investigating, which apparently was by air.

This map was found in possession of the prisoners, and according to their statements, was on the possibility of the arms coming in by sea or by any other means. In addition, as you heard--and we are going to hear in other statements--if they came by land, they were going to come in trailers [furgones], and the like.

We wish to explain to all of you the investigation that was made in connection with the activity and continuity of the conspiracy of some elements against the government and their relation with the guardsmen. As Mrs Lau said, Mr Salazar speaks of Justiniano Perez as a person of [words indistinct] and the other things we saw.

Guillermo Mendieta, Enrique Bermudez and [word indistinct], we have photographs of them.

Also, we are now going to play a videotape for you of another part of the statements of the persons involved, made at the time they made their confessions.

[Question] Commander Lenin Cerna, can you expand further on the following: What was the true magnitude of the conspiracy that has been unveiled. Second: There has been talk of a campaign of disparagement both at home and internationally. Can you tell us who participated in this campaign to disparage the revolutionary government by creating the necessary conditions (there)?

[Cerna] The first question, regarding the magnitude, it is enough that you, with the contacts you made with state security, have learned that counterrevolutionary organizations and criminal assassins of our people exist, [counterrevolutionaries] who have been committing crimes along the country's borders and who operate from countries near to ours. Justiniano Perez, Enrique Bermudez Mendieta, Villalobos and others are among their ranks. From this, you can see that if a relationship with these elements existed, then we must worry. All of you Nicaraguans know the criminality of the guardsmen mentioned here. For that same reason, we think that this was something really big, so big that there was talk of smuggling arms; there was talk of arms coming in on truck and trailers and when we speak of arms, we all know what this means.

Regarding the second question, we merely followed the clues and the elements involved in them. This is our work and, as I said previously, the fact that elements who participate in negative political attitudes in our country and who see themselves engaged in plans for armed conspiracy were involved, gives us an idea of the close ties existing in [word indistinct].

For this same reason, we believe there is a direct relationship.

[Question] Aleksandr Tsvetov, USSR radio and television system. What consequences can this counterrevolutionary conspiracy have--this conspiracy that has been detected and neutralized by the national security forces--for the advancement of the process of revolutionary transformation in Nicaragua, whose purpose is to raise the living standards of the people by developing, let us say, the system of education, health, housing and so forth, that is, everything to which the Nicaraguan working people aspire?

[Cerna] Well now, all activities tending to develop war in our country, to submit our people to the horror of war, war directed by the criminals who kept this country under repression, logically tend to impede these plans for improvements for the people and the revolution to improve conditions.

These plans definitely prevent the revolution from developing its revolutionary projects, its economic and health programs and thus, stop the revolution.

This is the objective and the main interest of the counterrevolutionary movements which operate (?near our) border and in our country.

[Question] [Name indistinct] from Monimbo newscast of Radio Deportes. Companero, in November 1979 EL PODER SANDINISTA, production organ, published an article by Philip Agee entitled "The Maneuver of the CIA in Nicaragua." It makes a detailed analysis of Agee's charges. We believe, as newsmen we have observed, that the reactionary plans of imperialism have been proven in political and social practice. For example, the charge that one dictatorship was replaced by another, the questioning of the Sandinist Defense Committees as parastatal organizations, management stoppages that were promoted, the fostering of border conflicts; tell us how much of a relationship with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is there in these conspiracy plans against the revolutionary government?

[Cerna] As I pointed out earlier, our job is to discover the clues. As part of this work, we must follow the clue as far as it goes. At this moment, we are following these clues. We are [word indistinct] these clues. Our political criterion is very clear regarding the origin of these clues, these activities. However, we cannot directly assert or deny this, although we know that we are going to uncover the origin of all of these activities.

[Question] William Rogers of Noticiero Revolucion of La Voz de Nicaragua. You have mentioned a domestic front and an external front. Can you tell us how this domestic front about which the prisoners have made statements was composed?

[Cerna] In the graphic we showed you, we pointed out that what you see here is the disorganized activity of a domestic front. It is activity that has suffered precisely because of our armed forces' interest in safeguarding the peace of this revolution, but in which it is demonstrated, as I pointed out that things do not appear innocently. Certain names are mentioned and our duty is to follow through. We would like this investigation to lead us down another path, but if it leads us to the fact that these elements are involved in conspiratorial activities, it is our duty, our obligation toward our people, to act and to cut off this conspiratorial activity against the revolution. In this case, the blows to the elements that have been conspiring against our revolution since the beginning have made them appear there somewhat separated instead of the whole group. You can imagine, if these blows had not happened, this would have been a domestic front, a very strong one.

The fact that these persons now demonstrate a certain humility, so to speak, does not mean that they do not have [word indistinct] of any kind. Even within the counterrevolutionary activity, their names appear in a simple way. Knowing these people, you would think that they are incapable of anything. Yet we who have the obligation, because of our work, to know what they do--about which they will never speak here, about what they have not spoken--immediately become aware that they are a menace to our revolution, that they, without pretension, and the organizations to which they belong, represent a foundation for a domestic front which definitely would cause us a problem with a counterrevolution.

While these elements remain in their organizations, in their legally established activities, they are not our enemy. The problem is caused by them, not by us. As they go into more defined conspiratorial meetings, more defined links with the best known criminals of our country such as Justiniani Perez and Villalobos and other names not mentioned here, then we are obliged to know that these people are seriously threatening our country's revolution. It was precisely the domestic front, they were forming, as at the beginning the domestic front was being formed by Carlos Garcia and later Larios and later Luis Morales. The latter was also in on this, forming the domestic front that would allow their allies abroad to simultaneously hit.

This, linked with the journalistic campaign abroad, obviously brought very negative consequences to our country and to our process.

[Question] Allow me to ask three questions in one. The first is, according to the information you have, what is the nature of the involvement in the plot against the revolutionary process, with regard to the contacts made by Somarriba and Salazar in Honduras, with Colonel Gutierrez in El Salvador and with Sierras in Honduras? Also, this morning a news report said that the strike at the San Antonio sugar mill was related to the bourgeoisie conspiracy. I would like to know just how true this is. And third, we heard Somarriba say in the videotape on television that there were two officers of the Sandinist People's Army involved, Chema and (?Polo, I believe). I would like to know just how much were these officers involved.

[Cerna] In regards to the first question, when we mentioned political parties we did not act whimsically. We can say here that there is a close relationship between names and persons in various organizations and actions against our revolution.

We mentioned political parties just as we mentioned the [word indistinct] of the private sector and the national guards. Regarding the officers, we can say at this moment that one of them, who participated in the confrontation against the security forces in El Crucero is detained and we are investigating him because this is of greater importance to us. However, we have this situation under control and shall report later on this matter. This is in reply to your last question.

(?Regarding the foreign minister of Honduras and Col Abdul Gutierrez of El Salvador) [words indistinct] in this matter, we are cautious because the same persons say that their contacts were of a personal nature and that some of the organizations they contacted did not receive their proposal favorably. We are, therefore, respecting the statements of the prisoners and accepting them as true. In this respect, we are being reserved and cautious and have made no statements.

Regarding the sugarmill, as in other parts of the country there are active sectors opposed to us. In another press conference we shall say who is behind this and if this is proved to be a plot against the economy, we shall act against them.

[Question] Guillermo Zamora of Radio Education and channel 11 of Mexico. I would like to ask Commander Cerna: During the big rally on the 19th, Commander Wheelock said that there is a high-ranking personage in a country that is involved in the conspiracy. To whom did Commander Wheelock refer?

[Cerna] The statements of the prisoners are very clear. We have just spoken of this. We have detailed the event, in the question asked by the companero newsman previously and I think we have answered it at length. We have talked about some elements abroad. The prisoners themselves said that their contacts were of a personal nature--that is what they say, at least. This is what we refer to. This is what we say.

[Question] Allan Tetel of the newscast El Pensamiento, Commander Lenin Cerna. Viewing this map and the statements made by the prisoners, we find that they mention truck and trailers and planes and launches to bring arms. They also say that when he died in the clash, Jorge Salazar had several M-16 rifles. We see a limited number of people implicated. That is, we get the impression that this was a big plot, but that not everyone involved is here, on the one hand. On the other hand, names of persons were mentioned for the government junta, for sections and even secretariats, as we can see in that organization chart over there. However, we only see a limited number of people, compared to the trailers, planes and launches and for that organization chart. What I am interested in knowing is will the investigation continue and will there be more people arrested who have not yet been presented?

[Cerna] You have just said it. The investigations continue. Regarding the fact that the launches do not appear there, in reality what we limit ourselves to doing is presenting what they did and what they said. The trailers? Well, we are investigating, perhaps they may be around. If they are there or not, this still remains in the investigation stage which we must conduct. I again repeat that our activity has been limited to trying to prevent greater damage in general. I think we were not wrong when we preferred to stop this activity before it was allowed to develop, to cut it off.

This is our thinking and that is why things are seen like they are. To sum it up, I tell you that we are continuing to investigate. We know of persons implicated, but simply because they are mentioned by Alejandro Salazar, or Mario Hannon or Somarriba, we cannot arrest people. This is not our task. This is not our duty. We want to know how these links lead to a conspiracy plot against the state. That is why we continue to investigate.

[Question] Estela Calori of ANN and UNO MAS UNO of Mexico, Commander Cerna. You spoke in precise terms, of the continuity of the counterrevolution. I wish to ask: The counterrevolution by Somozist guards exists, with constant attacks, as all of the reporters here have seen. When did the private business sector begin to participate? At what precise moment did they begin to act?

[Cerna] Will you please repeat your question?

[Estela Calori] At the beginning of the revolution, counterrevolution was apparently in the hands of Somozist guards exclusively, in the early days. When did state security begin to detect the presence of the private business sectors? Was it during the Boaco events, perhaps, when there were cattlemen imprisoned? At what moment did you begin to detect it?

[Cerna] We began to detect, or to follow this, from the statements of the prisoners, the first prisoners. We are talking about May, and we are talking about a little later, in (Atual). Carlos Garcia in (Atual), Alonso Montalvan in (Atual) and Bernardino Larios mentioned names which immediately became interesting to us. We would have preferred that these names had only been mentioned. Following this lead, however, we continued and culminated with the event about which we all know, the activities of Mr Salazar and the activities of this group.

[Question] Alejandro Cordonero of Radio Corporacion. Unquestionably, the revolutionary government is interested in clearing, once and for all, all doubts regarding the death of Mr Salazar Arguello. So that no vestige of doubt will remain and so that authorities will establish responsibilities and this be completely cleared, we would like to know who is the Mr Nestor Moncada who talked to the former [word indistinct], and also, what opinion does state security know and the government itself, regarding the statements of the private sector that this was an ambush and that the case has even been described by some as a political crime?

[Cerna] Regarding Nestor Moncada, known as Chema, we will later give a longer explanation about his participation. What we do know--and which you also know--is that at the hour of the clash, he fired his weapon and hit a patrol car of ours, that he is linked to the armed forces and held a post in an organization of the immigration section. This is as much as we can say at this time.

Regarding what private businessmen might say, we are not concerned a lot since in this process, 52 border guards have died and the private businessmen have never directly been concerned with this.

In any event, we are limiting ourselves to the facts. We are going to present these facts, as we have done now.

[Question indistinct]

[Cerna] Of course. You are charged with transmitting these things. We present Mr Somarriba, vice president of the Chamber of Industry. We present Mr Hannon, high (?executive) of UPANIC. We presented the others, but we are limiting ourselves right now to the persons detained right here. We limit ourselves to Mr Alejandro Salazar Elizondo, president of (UCAFENIC), the Union of Coffee Producers of Nicaragua. We see Mr Salazar, the man who died here in El Crucero, vice president of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise. We see the names they give. We do not say anything. We only show you what Somarriba said here and what Salazar said, what Salazar wrote. This is what our accusations against them are based on, not what we say. We merely show you and the people the conspiracy which these elements have been conducting--their links, as business organizations. Let the people become aware of this.

JUNTA'S CRUZ REBUTS DISSENTERS OF REVOLUTION

PA222153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1634 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Nov (AFP)--Arturo Cruz, conservative member of the government junta, affirmed today that the Sandinist revolution has discarded the idea of surrendering Nicaragua to any bloc and reiterated his decision to remain in the government.

Speaking before the Nicaraguan Management Association, Cruz said that "some detractors of the revolution claim that the Sandinist Front plans to turn the country over to a certain bloc, when in reality it seeks to maintain an effective policy of nonalignment."

The Sandinist Front leader said that for strategic reasons the Sandinist Front, contrary to what is being said, has no intention of eliminating the private sector in the country.

The economist, who graduated in the United States and is heading the country's recovery, said that Nicaragua urgently needs "domestic tranquillity and an intelligent foreign policy."

Cruz emphatically reaffirmed in his speech his decision to remain in the government, thus rejecting pressures by opposition and business groups for him to resign from his post.

The junta member stated that "if any person in the government junta becomes convinced that he cannot do his duty as a citizen, he would obviously be faced with the sacred obligation of leaving and letting someone else with the necessary abilities replace him." But, he added, "aware of my limitations, I must say that today I have the obligation to continue to offer my contribution as member of the government of the junta, because my conscience is totally clear."

Cruz called for national reflection in view of the tragedy of the death of business leader Jorge Salazar, president of the Coffee Growers Association, who was killed last Monday in a clash with the police.

Cruz insisted that there is no reason to fear the revolutionary process, which guarantees political pluralism, freedom of religion and freedom of expression, as its fundamental principles.

He concluded by saying: "The revolution is fully aware that there cannot be economic reactivation or a successful fulfillment of social projects if national unity does not exist and everyone does not participate."

SUPREME COURT STATEMENT CONDEMNS COSEP COMMUNIQUE

PA221558 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique released by Nicaraguan Supreme Court in Managua on 20 November]

[Text] In view of the unsigned communique released by the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] to the media, the Supreme Court deems it necessary to release the following statement:

We reject the misleading remark contained in the communique that the Justice Ministry is interpreting the law and that, since it was created, the judicial branch has been weakened. That unthinking statement, no doubt the result of the way the property of this sector has been affected by the revolutionary laws, seeks only to cause internal conflict between revolutionary organizations.

It is absolutely untrue that the Justice Ministry can interpret the law. This is a function of the judicial branch, and it performs this function with full autonomy and independence. The remark is ill-intentioned because it creates confusion among our people concerning the operation of our institutions.

If COSEP is talking about the confiscation power that the Justice Ministry has been delegated to enforce the law on Somozists and their associates, COSEP should have made that distinction clear. As the communique was published, however, it seeks another goal, that is, to make the people believe that the courts of justice no longer handle civil, commercial or criminal matters because these have been assigned to the ministry.

We think COSEP has acted either willfully or out of ignorance.

The COSEP statement that habeas corpus does not protect against the laws that violate the Nicaraguans' rights set forth in the fundamental statute on rights and guarantees also merits a reply. There is some truth in that; the habeas corpus law does not protect those Somozists or their associates on whom the confiscation laws were legitimately enforced and it cannot protect against the revolutionary laws leading to social advancement or against the incidents that occurred before the habeas corpus law was promulgated because the law did not exist then.

Concerning the incidents that occurred prior to the habeas corpus law, COSEP or its advisers are ignoring the fact that there are courts already operating in the country where one can file any claim from the time the habeas corpus law had not been published or even if it does not apply. The habeas corpus law does not cover the overstepping of public officials' functions or their abuses; there are other procedures for that.

When the revolution came to power on 19 July 1979 it found that not a single court existed. All officials had fled or left their posts vacant. Three appellate court buildings had been destroyed and all the courts had been severely damaged during the war. In spite of this, all the courts are performing their full functions, and the legal functions taken over by the revolutionary power of the guerrilla army, which in the first few weeks of the revolution administered justice, have gradually been recovered. In other words, a de jure state has been established, but we are certain that to COSEP a de jure state is a state of private property (of selfish children) which should now be viewed from another historic perspective following the revolution.

This is why COSEP says there is no de jure state because it is talking about its law and it does not understand we are experiencing a transition stage and a national reconstruction which includes the holdovers of a corrupt and precarious judicial branch, which we are making efforts and sacrifices to improve. Only a revolutionary spirit can sustain that. However, they are trying to confuse the public by stating that the judicial branch has been diminished because they are not interested in the revolutionary work done for the sake of the majority of the poor of our country.

[Signed] Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice; Vilma Nunez de Escorcia, alternate; Hernaldo Zuniga Montenegro, second alternate; Maria Lourdes B. de Rodriguez, fifth alternate.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES MILITARY LAW DRAFT BILL

PA231617 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] During the State Council meeting on 19 November, there was a heated debate on treason and cowardice, as considered in the provisional draft bill for military crimes.

Commander Hugo Torres, first secretary of the State Council Board of Directors, spoke during the debate and proposed less severity in the punishment of these crimes, proposing what he called revolutionary humanism.

The same matter was discussed by Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] representative Julio Lopez who sees the matter differently. He came out in favor of punishing military crimes with greater severity:

[Begin recording] In our regulations we should demand the creation of the highest fighting spirit, one that will not allow, as our leaders have said on repeated occasions, surrender under any circumstance.

This is vital because it is not only a matter of revolutionary humanism, but of forging the best attitudes of men in fulfilling their revolutionary duties without concessions of any kind. At the same time, it is not a macho attitude.

The truth is that we must look at history in considering the situations the army will have to confront. We are a poor country, harassed from all sides, subject to attacks from the enemy on all sides, facing small aggressions but threatened with larger ones as well as with attacks to destroy our revolution, people and country. These are the circumstances under which the Sandinist People's Army lives and develops. With historic conditions and a specific situation such as ours, we cannot tolerate weakness of any kind in our regulations.

What we must reaffirm in the law is the spirit of our slogan, "free fatherland or death," because we do not accept surrender under any circumstances or pretext. [end recording]

Another Sandinist representative, Federico Lopez, also spoke on the matter asserting the importance of establishing the intention of committing a crime:

[Begin recording] My concern is the need to consider intent, as well as actions. For example, I believe that there are enemies of the revolution who have the intention of frustrating it. However, as long as they cannot carry out or attempt to carry out their intentions, even if it is murder, there is no punishable crime. Intent alone, without the corresponding act cannot be punished. Punishment is for acts that have been committed. Let's say there is an attempted murder, that is to say a frustrated murder, the punishment is for the would-be murderer. This is also the case for the murderer who succeeds in his purpose.

Intent, however, cannot be measured without deeds or conduct. So, if someone intends to abandon his post and does, how can intent be separated from his deed? This means surrender, it means treason. I believe that this is a matter which should be discussed further.

WE have been talking with our companeros and we are of the opinion that [words indistinct] and, if necessary, a commission should be created to discuss this in greater detail. In this way, the State Council can go ahead and deal with other matters that are pending, which are also urgent. [end recording]

CTN REJECTS CST'S MONOPOLY ON LABOR REPRESENTATION

PA232340 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Nov 80 p 6

[Communique issued by the executive committee of the Federation of Nicaraguan Workers, in Managua on 16 November]

[Text] To the working class and the people in general:

The Federation of Nicaraguan Workers (CTN) informs all the country's workers and the people in general that at a recent special assembly of the various labor unions affiliated with our federation, it was decided not to attend the assembly of the Sandinist Workers Federation (CST). It was felt that the country's present delicate political situation could not provide the best conditions for an understanding to be reached by the representatives of the workers, in view of their political and ideological differences and the radical positions that the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has taken with regard to the CTN's position.

Similarly, the CTN felt that the assembly, as proposed, would not provide equal conditions for the other labor unions that operate in the country. Instead, there would be an artificial majority for the CST, which summoned all its member unions in the interest of demonstrating its strength to the public.

On the other hand, we have observed that the CST has used all the resources of the FSLN and the government to discredit the CTN, which is the democratic, Christian, class-conscious and independent expression of the country's workers, thereby violating ILO agreement No 87, which states in article 3, paragraph 2 "GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES MUST REFRAIN FROM ALL INTERVENTION THAT TENDS TO LIMIT THE FREEDOM OF TRADE UNIONS OR HINDER THEIR LEGAL ACTIVITIES." [boldface as published]

We feel it is unjust from every viewpoint for the CST, which represents one part of the Nicaraguan working class and which does not struggle for the true goals of the country's workers but rather to strengthen the FSLN, to set itself up, with the support of the government, as the sole representative of the workers, eliminating the other labor organizations.

Therefore, the CTN, as the genuine expression of the Nicaraguan working class, reaffirms to the rural and urban workers and to the people in general, that we will continue to struggle in the civic arena to defend labor union freedom that is threatened with annihilation by the enemies of the working class. Similarly, the CTN calls on the country's workers not to allow themselves to be deceived and expresses its gratitude for the trust that has been deposited in us to continue working and struggling for the rights and freedoms of our people.

In addition, we call on all the workers to avoid a decline in our country's production and to work, now more than ever, for the aggrandizement of the fatherland, for its unity, freedom and democracy.

WORKERS END STRIKE AT SAN ANTONIO SUGAR MILL

PA211451 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Work resumed today at the San Antonio sugar mill after a senseless 3-day strike that resulted in losses amounting to at least 15 million cordobas, according to a rough estimate made at this private company today.

The strike ended following the efforts made by Labor Minister Virgilio Godoy, who went to the mill to exchange views with leaders of the striking workers and the Sandinist Workers Federation [CST] committee, which had never agreed with the extreme measure of a strike that even caused losses for the workers who encouraged the strike.

Jorge Rojas, Chinandega CST departmental secretary, also participated in negotiations for resuming work at the San Antonio sugar mill. He and other union leaders got the workers to resume work after explaining to them that the Labor Ministry was correct in saying that there were losses and not profits in last year's harvest and, therefore, there had been no dividends to share.

Social demands will be fulfilled beginning next Tuesday, when management will be called in to solve these problems. The issue of hospital services will be reviewed, but not salaries, which were revised last September.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL GROUP TO DEFEND REVOLUTION

PA220105 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The Committee for the Defense of the Nicaraguan Revolution, comprised of distinguished international social democrats, has been organized on four fundamental points: first, the defense of the principle of self-determination of the Nicaraguan people; second, the defense of Nicaragua against any interventionist attempt. The other two are connected to work which this committee will do to reveal Nicaragua's true situation, which the reactionary press is currently distorting, and to efforts it will make so all governments provide the most effective material and economic aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The committee will soon meet in Washington with several representatives of the current U.S. Government and with members of President-elect Ronald Reagan's work team to explain the Socialist International's position on the Nicaraguan revolution.

MOVEMENT CAMPAIGNS FOR RELEASE OF SALVADORANS

FL221530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1424 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Cuban architects and engineers have launched a protest movement against the Salvadoran regime to demand the release of architect Abdala Antonio Handal and other citizens detained with him. A forceful document of condemnation was released to newsmen by engineer (Pedro Galeano) and engineer (Armando Taboada) in the name of the Cuban sections of professional and international organizations. The document notes that this wave of protest will show the military junta that Salvadoran architects are not alone.

Members of Cuban professional institutions are also being asked to sign a petition to demand the release of the president of El Salvador's architect association and other kidnapped and missing citizens.

AALAPSO TERMS URUGUAY PLEBISCITE 'FARCE'

FL221407 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The Executive Secretariat of the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] has issued a statement saying that on 30 November the fascist Uruguayan regime will attempt to institutionalize itself by means of a plebiscitary farce. The plebiscite is to approve an antidemocratic and antipopular constitution that has been vigorously rejected by all political and social sectors of Uruguay, the document states. It adds: With this step, the Uruguayan dictators plan to make official the continuation of the military regime. It will not afford a chance to return to democracy as many of the regime's spokesmen have claimed.

CUBA-GDR TRADE TO BE 272 MILLION PESOS

FL221458 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1423 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The GDR's trade counselor in Cuba, (Kurt Bransche), has told Radio Reloj that trade between Cuba and the GDR for 1981 will amount to 272 million pesos. (Bransche) disclosed that the GDR will participate in building new sugar mills, a citrus complex in Ciego de Avila and a beer bottling plant.

The diplomat noted that the GDR will send toys, powdered milk, butter, textiles, herbicides, pesticides and many other items to Cuba. Cuba will in turn export, among other products, raw and refined sugar, nickel, fresh and canned citrus fruits, juices and vegetables to the GDR.

VATICAN AMBASSADOR EINAUDI PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL212326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Cuban Council of State Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has received in solemn audience Msgr Giulio Einaudi who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Holy See. Participating in the ceremony were Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and other Cuban officials. The ambassador of the Holy See was accompanied by Msgr (Giuseppe Lazzaro TTI). At the conclusion of the ceremony the ambassador and his entourage went to the Plaza de la Revolucion where they laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.